

# Arizona Weekly Enterprise.

VOLUME VIII.

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Finest Beer in the Territory,

which I offer for sale by the

Keq, Gallon, Bottle or Glass.

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A finer article is not found in the Territory. All orders promptly filled.

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MOULDINGS,

WINDOW GLASS OF ALL SIZES

FURNITURE and BEDDING

OF ALL KINDS

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### SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

VARIOUS TOPICS OF THE DAY WHICH ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT.

Remarkable and Destructive Volcanic Eruptions in Various Parts of the World—A Brief Account of the Recent Explosion in Japan.

The past few years have been remarkable for the number of destructive volcanic eruptions in various parts of the world. The explosion of Krakatoa, where an entire island was blown into the air, occurred only five years ago, and a short time afterward a tract of country in New Zealand, several miles in extent, was converted into "a land of fire."



FIG. 1—RECENT VOLCANIC EXPLOSION IN JAPAN.

The latest volcanic catastrophe is reported from Japan, where, on the 15th of last July, a large portion of Mount Bandai was broken up into dust and fragments, and scattered over the adjoining country. The accompanying illustration (Fig. 1) shows the appearance of a formerly fertile valley after it was filled with debris from the explosion, and is from a photograph taken by Mr. W. K. Burton of Tokyo, who was sent by the Japanese government to investigate the explosion, and whose report is published in The British Journal of Photography. Fig. 2 is a diagram showing the part of the mountain destroyed by the explosion.

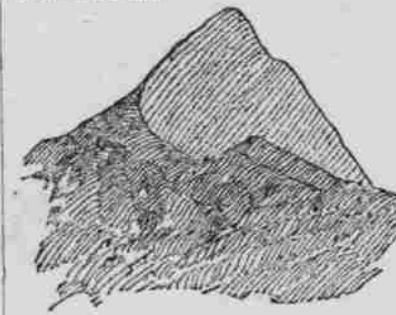


FIG. 2—EXPLOSION IN JAPAN.

This phenomenon, says Popular Science News, is properly spoken of as an explosion rather than a volcanic eruption. There was no trace of lava or igneous phenomena of any kind. It was simply an immense explosion like that of a steam boiler, where the overlying mountain was torn apart by the force of the steam generated by the terrestrial heat. Clouds of steam descended from the ground in the vicinity of the mountain for some time after the explosion, and when the pressure was first relieved by the destruction of the mountain, torrents of water and mud rushed down the valleys, causing immense loss of life and damage to property.

In some respects this explosion is similar to the eruption which destroyed Pompeii, when a large part of Mount Vesuvius was destroyed, but in that instance the igneous phenomena were more evident, although the loss of life was apparently much less. The eruption at the foot of Mount Vesuvius had ample warning of the eruption, but it took place, but the unfortunate Pompeians appear to have had no opportunity to escape the catastrophe.

What the Indians Have Cost Us.

The amount expended in Indian wars from 1776 to June 30, 1888, can be estimated as follows: The several Indian wars, including the war of 1812 in the west and northwest, the Creek, Black Hawk and Seminole wars, up to 1840, were bloody and costly. Except when engaged in war with Great Britain and Mexico, or during the rebellion (1860-1865), the United States army was almost entirely used for the Indian service. The amount expended largely in the Indian country or along the frontier, was fair to estimate, taking into the years of foreign wars with England (1812-1815), \$60,614,912.34, and with Mexico (1846-1848), \$73,941,753.12, and the rebellion (1860-1865), and resuming the rebellion (1865-1870), \$3,371,520,302.02, that more than three-fourths of the total expense of the army is chargeable, directly or indirectly, to the Indians.

The total cost of the Indians of the United States, as set forth in the Smithsonian report, is as follows:

Indian department proper, from July 7, 1776, to June 30, 1888, \$222,200,000.96  
Expended by war department for Indian wars and rebellions, from July 7, 1776, to June 30, 1888, 606,614,912.34  
Total, \$828,814,913.30

Claims Made by Astronomers.

The claim that the planet Mars has now and rain and evidences of animal life is not new one. But now Signor Schiaparelli, of Milan, who has been taking observations through one of the finest telescopes of the world, is credited with having made the wonderful discovery of a series of canals in that planet. They are nearly a hundred miles wide and run from the sea coast to the interior. According to Professor E. A. Boye, of St. Louis, other astronomers have seen the same phenomena. Signor Schiaparelli claims that Mars is inhabited by a people somewhat like ourselves.

Fecundity of the Eel.

Mr. Fred Mather, the well known fish culturist, has been estimating the number of eggs in a six pound eel in November. It is known to fishermen as "red fat," but which are really the ovaries, and credits that eel with fully 9,000,000. Under the microscope he found that they measured eighty to the linear inch, and taking one ovary and dividing it by means of the most delicate scales known to science, he halved, quartered and further divided the mass seven times, until he had a section small enough to count the eggs in it.

Gold and Silver.

The director of the United States mint has reported that, according to his established methods of computation, the gold production of the United States for the calendar year 1887 was \$25,045,000, compared to \$24,300,000 for 1886, and the production of silver \$33,468,800, compared to \$31,321,500 for 1886. The world's consumption of gold and silver in the year for the year 1886 is estimated at \$40,000,000 gold and \$22,000,000 silver. The world's production for 1886 is estimated at \$28,704,233 gold and \$125,457,500 silver.

Gentlemen wear very large boutonnières this season.

In the stomach of a bear recently killed in northern Michigan was found a box of sardines, over which the membrane of the stomach had partially grown.

Experiments have been made in Berlin with the India rubber pavement. It is said to be very durable, noiseless, and unaffected by heat or cold. As a covering for bridges it is said to have peculiar merits, its elasticity preventing vibrations.

Medical men in Nebraska are interested in the case of a girl who is gradually losing her power of speech without any apparent cause.

### IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

THE REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT AND STately AQUEDUCT.

A Canal on a Stone Bed 138 Feet High, King Rene's Castle on the Rocks Beside the Rhone—Bustling Streets of Marseilles. A Cosmopolitan Population.

That part of the ancient province which is now called Les Bouches du Rhone is a fine and fertile country, and the Rhone, and very verdant in appearance. The neighborhood of Nismes resembles the Roman campagna, uninhabited, dry and waste, with small olive trees alone relieving the monotony, although projects are on foot for irrigating the country as far as the Alpes Maritimes or dead farms. But a little further south the real desert begins, and a more repellant section of country I never saw, unless it were in Arizona. The soil seems to consist of mortar, and the broken rocks that jut from it resemble masses of ruined masonry.

Scarcely a bush, and the brush scarcely enlivens the scene, and you wonder who can live in the occasional gray stone houses. Across these desolate plains the indefatigable Romans built aqueducts to convey water from the occasional whole some springs to their various colonies, and traces of these waterways are found in all directions. The principal one was twenty-five miles long, constructed probably by Agrippa, the general of Augustus, in order to bring water to Nismes. Ruined arches (this aqueduct remains here and there along its course, but one portion exists entire, and is, perhaps, the noblest Roman structure in the world. It is called Pont St. Esprit, extending across the rocky valley through which flows the little river Gardon, about fifteen miles from Nismes. From this city a visit to the ruins of the aqueduct is a very interesting excursion, and the ruins are, in fact, a very fine specimen of Roman architecture, scarcely seeing a living being by our way. The road, however, was perfect, hard, smooth and white across the gray plain.

MAINTAINING RUINED ARCHES.

As we approached the river the prospect was varied by low hills and yellow aspen groves, and suddenly appeared before us across the valley were the ruins of a gigantic screen of arches, one above another. We were near to it with actual feelings of awe; it scarcely seemed a work of mortal hands, but rather as if built for eternity by the old gods who ruled the earth.

The Pont has three tiers of arches, the whole being 640 feet long and 138 high. The lowest row, where the river passes below it, consisted of six arches, and above these is a row of thirty-five small arches, on top of which is laid the waterway, which is about 6 feet wide and of about the same depth. This passage again is covered with slabs of stone and was formerly used by foot passengers when crossing the river, but in the last century a bridge was added to the lower part of the structure. The blocks of stone of which the whole is composed are about five feet in length and two in depth, and are laid entirely without cement.

We only passed a few hours at Marseilles, threading our way among the old fortifications and narrow, lofty streets as if going through the passages in a granite quarry, until we came to King Rene's castle, standing on a rock beside the Rhone. The castle, properly called the citadel, and of a stately height, but with no claim to grace or beauty of architecture except a fine machicolated cornice, the towers being half buried in the walls, and the roof being a mere shell, and the picture of the Bastille. The river, however, is broad and imposing at this part of its career, and so smooth that every stone is reflected in the water, and we were glad that the good king had a pleasant prospect than that of his gray little capital, and that the maidens of his court were not constrained to stand in the windows of their towers could see the ships go by, and perhaps drop a rose now and then to some serenade in a boat. Certainly all the charms of music and romance were to be had, and to make such a dwelling place desirable.

LIFE IN THE STREETS.

At Marseilles we have come into the midst of a cosmopolitan and cosmopolitan life. Houses for any other than sleeping purposes seem suddenly to be at a discount, and you can freely watch the people as they walk through the crowded streets. Here women are sitting in rows on benches knitting or mending garments with their children round their feet; there they are roasting coffee or chestnuts or frying fish or doughnuts over little charcoal fires. Men squat on the pavement repairing fishing nets, cobbling shoes, or mending baskets of Manila rope. Useful articles apparently, from their flexibility and strength. Both sexes are engaged in selling everything that can be sold, and the women of these villages doing so often from pretty stalls exactly like booths in a fancy fair; while bargaining, wrangling, chatting and singing, and so vociferously all day and almost all night.

The most lively part of the city lies around the port and the docks, and the streets are full of life. The old port, so called, is generally crowded with shipping, although it can contain 1,200 vessels at once, and as it is the center of Mediterranean trade all nations and languages are represented in its waters and on its wharves. Here you see the Greeks and Albanians, the Slavonic Greeks, the burly Africans, Moors and Arabs in white burnouses, Lascars in loose red trousers and scarlet fez, while now and then a next Englishman pushes his way impatiently through the crowd. Meanwhile the noise is indescribable, the din being increased by the screams of multitudes of parrots, one of these birds seeming to hang in its cage from every window. There is no sailor's wife so poor that she cannot afford a parrot. These birds, which are everywhere, are of all colors, show a much greater variety of color than those we see at home, where only the most teachable kinds are kept. Here you see a handsome red, a green, a blue, yellow—as gay a collection as a tulip bed can offer, and all saluting you in the most outlandish languages.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

It is said that an American syndicate, with a capital of \$50,000,000, has been formed to construct a railroad in Siberia, and that several former and present American diplomatic and consular agents are interested in the undertaking.

Fashion Notes.

For little girls there are hoods in white Seicenne or in cashmere. The crown is drawn with three close rows of cord, and the front finished off with floppy lace, tiny ribbons and a full apricot.

With evening toilets the stockings are of white silk or of fine white thread, and in this case are embroidered with all the trim of the dress. The very low slippers are black, or, or of the dress fabric.

Brooches bearing the monogram of bride and bridegroom, interwoven in the figures of

### ARIZONA DEFENDED.

Judge D. H. Finney, of Chicago, Tells Eastern People What He Knows About It.

EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—Your correspondent in to-day's Tribune from Phoenix, Ariz., has done that country (unintentionally, I hope) a great injustice. A stranger to that country to read what your correspondent has to say would naturally come to the conclusion that the "Suwaya," the "cactus," and the "Pima and Papago Indians" were about all that Arizona was made up of. Evidently this is the first trip of your correspondent into a mountainous country, and he selects the old and, to him, the new and peculiar sights which meet the eye, and, putting this into the shape of a letter, sending it along. I should not notice this, except for the fact that many people in the East have an idea, gathered from such correspondence as this, that Arizona is simply the home of the cactus, the bloody thirsty Indian, the cowboy and the desperado.

It is doubtful if any portion of this country is so little known and at the same time so much slandered and misrepresented as Arizona. If some "smart Alec" wants to get off some fool or ridiculous yarn or story of Arizona, he need only go to the Arizona people passing through the Territory on the cars who have been used to seeing the farming country of the East see only the great mountains and valleys and wonder how the people live. And having seen in advance some one or more of the foot travelers of the story-teller pass on as quickly as the cars will carry them through to California and the Pacific, little dreaming that they are passing the best opportunity for finding cheap and desirable farming and fruit lands that can be offered them, and thus it is left for the California to unload his property to the Eastern man, while the farming and fruit valley lands of Arizona are to-day being mostly taken by people from California, who, knowing their worth, hasten to avail themselves of the opening that exists there. It must be remembered that Arizona is a large Territory—nearly three times as large as Illinois. If it were at all inhabited it would be immense. What is needed there is water. If the general government could—as they must in time—take hold of the work and sink artesian wells at proper intervals so water in sufficient quantity can be had, it will make all those valleys which now are but a waste of sand and the cactus the best fruit lands of the world. As it is, the valleys that are capable of being watered are sufficient in quality and quantity to support a large population. The San River valley is situated in Maricopa county, Phoenix being the county town. Not less than \$500,000 has been expended in this valley in building irrigation canals. The valley is about fifty miles in length and from ten to fifteen miles wide, giving an area of about 400,000 acres. The surface is almost as level as a house floor. The valley is but sparsely settled as yet. There is no valley in the state of California that surpasses it, and parties who are seeking a mild climate for home and a place to build up an estate, or better than to locate here. The products of the soil are wheat, oats, barley, rye, alfalfa, etc., of the cereals and grasses, while fruits of most every variety are grown there. Figs, grapes of all kinds, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, almonds, apples—in fact, all varieties that are grown on the Pacific coast are to be found there, and acres upon acres are to be found ready for the hand of labor to cultivate and till. This valley is one among others in the Territory, but this is the largest one. Phoenix is a beautiful city of 6,000 inhabitants, with a society and people second to none, and what is true of the people of that city is true of the other towns of the Territory. Of course it has had characters—and so has Chicago and other localities—but they are punished and controlled there as well as in any other other part of the country.

I have made this article longer than I intended, but having spent four years in Arizona and having had to travel much over the Territory, with a home at that beautiful place—Phoenix—I know the country and its people, and while I have property there now still I have not now and never had any desire to boom the country or extol the good people who live there. But knowing the struggle those people have made to build up an estate, or better than to locate here, and knowing the disposition of the Tribune to give all parties justice and a fair hearing, I could not resist the temptation to correct the impression which must be made by your Phoenix correspondent.

H. FINNEY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1889.

Earthquake Shocks.

A Panama dispatch of the 13th inst. says: The details of the recent earthquake in Costa Rica as published in the Costa Rican papers, which have reached here, corroborate the reports sent out in the Associated Press dispatches several weeks ago. The city of San Jose and other cities were terribly damaged. Whole streets are blocked with ruins, railroads blocked and churches closed, etc. For weeks people living in the cities have camped in the streets and public squares, fearing to enter their shattered houses on account of the constantly recurring shocks. The monetary loss in the city of San Jose alone is over \$2,000,000. The loss of life is not yet accurately estimated, but is believed to be great.

At Laguna an extraordinary geological phenomenon took place, the earth assuming the appearance of the rough sea. The father of a family and four children were buried alive in the crevice, while the mother and one child were thrown a distance of 1000 metres. All over the district, hills have changed their position and the ground is full of cracks. The Iran volcano is in a state of eruption.

Frank and Sam King have struck a big ledge of gold quartz in the Pima county district. The rock is said to average \$40 per ton in gold.—Yuma

### A GOOD ENACTMENT.

The Double Minimum Must Go—So Say the Law-Makers.

Rev. T. H. McMullen writes from Washington to the Phoenix Gazette as follows: "The conference on the general land bill have practically reached an agreement upon a measure substantially like the house bill, which provides for the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture law, the modification of the desert land law and the substitution of a general and effective law to protect actual settlers upon the public domain."

And among the associated press dispatches from Washington yesterday, is the following: "The house has adopted the conference report for the disposal of public lands under the homestead law by a vote of 243 to 7. The bill prevents the further sale of any public lands adapted to agriculture, except under the provisions of the homestead law. Also that the pre-emption settlers whose claims are still existing, may change their filings and entry to homestead."

These reports relate to the same bill, and indicate unmistakably, that we are to secure the relief so long labored and waited for. It comes late, and close upon the end of the 50th congress, but I am informed by the best and most competent authority that Mr. Cleveland is watching this legislation with interest, is favorable to it, and that if it reaches him to-day he will approve it.

Hence, if these conclusions are safe, on and after next Tuesday double entry for desert lands, under either of the public land laws, will not have to be paid; future entries of desert lands will cost only twenty-five cents per acre, and the pre-emption and timber culture laws, as well as the commutation clause of the homestead law, are repealed.

Every person now holding a pre-emption claim or a desert land entry made since July, 1887, in the limits of the Texas Pacific grant, will save \$1.25 per acre, which will aggregate an enormous sum in the Tucson land district alone.

The difference between paying \$1.60 per section and \$800, besides keeping that much more in the valley, will be seen in more and better improvements.

The result will amply justify the labor, time and expenses, heretofore devoted by me and those associated with me, to securing this legislation.

Alfalfa and Straw.

The Sun for the past six years has been trying to get some one to stack straw with an alfalfa layer of alfalfa, fresh, and not allowed to cure at all. John Boggs informs us that he has stacked in a barn last year, well-cured hay, with alternate layers of fresh cut alfalfa and that it worked like a charm. Horses eat up every scrap of it. All the alfalfa of the alfalfa is retained. Alfalfa Roberts informed us also of a dairyman in one of the bay counties who tried it last year with straw, and he says it is better than green alfalfa, as there is no danger from cows eating it. They eat the straw up clean. This gentleman does not pasture his alfalfa, as he finds it more profitable to feed in this way. An acre of alfalfa will feed more than double as much stock by cutting it and stacking it with straw, as it will to pasture. We are glad that the experiment is being tried, and that we can announce its success. The following of this plan will create vast wealth. All the straw now burned can be made as good as the best hay.—Colusa Sun.

The cross-breed buffalo is the latest innovation in live stock. The domesticated buffalo promises to be the most profitable live stock of the future. An able article in the American Agriculturist for December describes the only two herds of domesticated or cross-breed buffalo in America, and is accompanied by illustrations of the cross-breed buffalo, steer, cow and calf with which is contrasted the native animals. The advantages and pecuniary profit from the cross-breed buffalo are very great. A cross with the Galloway will make a very fine robe, which will sell at thirty dollars. The half-breed animal is much heavier in the hind quarters and more beefy than the aboriginal buffalo. The hair is somewhat longer and thicker on the shoulders in the half-breed, which adds to the value of the robe. The neat commands a fancy price, and breeding animals are not to be had for any money.—Ex.

Petrified Wood.

The wonderful petrified forest lying south of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, near Holbrook, is one of the most remarkable natural curiosities in the west, and has frequently been described. The petrified logs, stumps and chips cover many hundreds of acres, and the stone is of incomparable beauty. Some of the Colorado or Yellowstone agates, the Mexican onyxes or the most gorgeous marbles look shabby beside it. Its only drawback is its hardness. While Colorado agates average only 40 to 50 per cent of the hardness of diamonds, this petrified wood averages 70 per cent. It cuts glass readily, is not "phased" by the finest file, and yields to nothing short of a diamond dust. A great many attempts have been made to polish it, but its fearful obstinacy has baffled the lapidaries.—Exchange.

Signs on an Egg.

Dick Worsham of Mexico, Mo., recently had on exhibition a hen's egg which was an object of great curiosity. Upon one side of the shell, which was of extraordinary size, could plainly be discerned a number of war ships at anchor, and on the other side a fleet of warships at sea, peacefully gliding along upon the water's calm surface. Three vessels are plainly visible. Turning the egg gradually over, a seaport comes fully into view, resembling the harbor of Apia. The similarity is striking, indeed, and the Samoan matter at once enters the mind upon beholding the egg, which is the product of a hen that some German neighbors of Worsham's brought over from the old country three years ago. The extraordinary

### ARIZONA NEWS.

[Solomonville Bulletin.]

Large areas are being sown in alfalfa, the king of forage crops for the west, and soon the snow-covered waste will give place to the emerald tint of verdant meadows of clover, and the west wind will regale senses with the odor of new mown hay. Renewed activity in farm operations is observed on all sides.

The Aravaipa valley has just been created to the heaviest fall of the "beautiful snow" that has occurred for many years. Probably a foot of snow fell in the valley. On the hills and mesas there was at least two feet. Several stockmen were out on the range after stray cattle, fifteen miles away, and had more trouble reaching home than Sheridan did in getting to Winchester.

The large amount of snow in the mountain ranges to the north and east, around the sources of the San Francisco and Gila rivers, give promise of a plentiful supply of water during the coming year. The cool weather that has prevailed during February has retarded the melting of the snow, and saved us a destructive froster, which usually comes in that month to break canals and dams, and the hearts of irrigators as well, and cause them to dam the weather, if they can't the river.

We note much activity in building throughout our valley. At Sanford Mr. Bee has just put the finishing touches to a fine residence, while the substantial brick now going up on Mrs. Groesbeck's lot at the corner opposite the mill promises to be a thing of beauty and a joy to its future occupants. Mr. Stevens is also in line with a new cottage on his block next to Campbell's store. Other towns are not behind. The scarcity of lumber delays matters and makes carpenters more cross-grained than the lumber. We omitted mention in our last issue of the robbery, by three masked highwaymen, of Alfred Welker, at the Black Point near the sub-agency. He was hauling a load of grain to San Carlos Agency, and Mr. E. L. Solomon, thinking it to be the safest way to remit \$400, in silver to the agency to pay off Indians for hay, sewed it up in a grain sack. The footpads levelled their rifles on Welker from the rocks and ordered him to throw out the package of silver, which under the circumstances he was glad to do. After he had driven one of them can e down to the road and secured the load. They were mounted and a man at the sub-agency put Indians on their trail, which led towards Thomas. They kept near the road just out of sight. The Indians trailed them to the line of the reservation near Thomas.

A Williams water jacket furnace was brought in on yesterday's train and was visited by many of our local mining men. This is a new patent, designed by J. J. Williams, superintendent of Copper Basin, who will erect it at that point, weighing the neighborhood 5000 pounds and costs about \$1000; has a capacity of five tons of lead or copper ore every ten hours. Jack Boyd, an old machinist and one fully conversant with this class of machinery, says it is the most complete arrangement of its cost and capacity he ever saw. It is designed to melt copper and lead ores and its complete success, and its comparative lightness will enable owners of copper and lead properties in isolated districts, to procure them, do their own smelting and ship their matte and bullion out on the backs of pack animals. Owners of copper and lead properties, and there are many of them in this vicinity, are anxiously awaiting the first run of this latest invention, and if it proves to be the success which it promises to be, orders will immediately be forwarded for more of the same make. The Courier hopes, from the bottom of its hoping apparatus, that it will prove a perfect success.—Courier.

Two Lucky Dayton Boys Drew \$15,000.

Two of the luckiest young men in the city of Dayton are Edmund C. and George C. Albert, who held the one-twentieth of ticket No. 56,621, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the November drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. George is eighteen and works at the shops of the National Cash Register Company, while Edmund is twenty and at Stoddard's machine shops. Both are honest and hardworking. Their father, Casper Albert, a respectable barber, died several years ago, and they have had hard and uphill work, assisting their widowed mother to support the family. They now own a nice cottage home on Maple street, and the lift the prize they have won has given them places them in comfortable circumstances.—Dayton, (Ohio) Democrat, Dec. 6th.

Defining Lawful Fences and Trespass.

C. B. No. 10—An act to regulate lawful fences and trespass within the same:

Sec. 1. Provides that every enclosure shall be deemed under a lawful fence when the said fence is four and one-half feet high, is substantial and reasonably strong (and built so close that horses, mules or horned cattle cannot get their heads through).

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act no person or persons shall receive damages on account of animals trespassing upon cultivated and improved lands, unless he or they show that crops thereon were growing upon land enclosed by a lawful fence.

Sec. 3. Repeals Sec. 3208 R. S. of 1887.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first Monday in April, 1889.

It was reported on the streets to-day, on what was by some considered good authority, that a sale had been made of the Harqua Hala bonanza mine for \$200,000. Senator Hearst, of California, J. B. Haggin, and Mackay, of New York, the millionaire of the Mackay-Bennett cable, are said to be among the purchasers, and they have until the 12th of March to put up the \$200,000 necessary to complete the sale. If this sale is consummated it will make that one of the liveliest in the country as its present

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